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Committee on Non-Self-Governing Territories and Ethnic Questions

ELIMINATION OF COLONIALISM AND COMBATING OF NEO-COLONIALISM, AND PARTICULARLY THE NEED TO TAKE MEASURES FOR THE IMMEDIATE AND STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UN PLAN FOR NAMIBIA

(Item II of the agenda)

Draft resolution presented by the drafting committee

PREAMBULAR SECTION

The 69th Inter-Parliamentary Conference,

Recalling the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, ✓

Reaffirming the right of all colonially, neo-colonially and racially oppressed peoples to self-determination, independence and national sovereignty and their right to strive for independence with all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, ✓ 29/15

Aware of the serious threat to international peace and security caused by the remaining colonies, especially those under racist régimes, ✓

4- Firmly convinced that only total elimination of colonialism and neo-colonialism - a prerequisite for international peace and détente - can ensure the advent of a truly humane world, 28/15/2

Recalling that the peoples of Namibia and South Africa, despite the many relevant United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions, continue to be subjected to the most inhuman colonialist and racist policy, as a result of the refusal of the South African régime to comply with international decisions, ✓

Recalling, in particular, the United Nations resolution by which South Africa's mandate over the territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, was terminated, and Security Council resolution 435 (1978) which establishes the United Nations Plan for Namibia,

Deeply concerned at South Africa's continued illegal occupation of Namibia, the imposition of apartheid on its people and South Africa's defiance of all resolutions of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international organizations on the status and rights of the Namibian people, and at the intensification of the military occupation of Namibia, ✓

Alarmed by the frequent instances of South African aggression against neighbouring independent African States, ✓

Realizing that acquisition by the apartheid régime, with the help of some Western powers and Israel, of a nuclear potential may have far-reaching dangerous consequences for the situation in southern Africa and international security as a whole, ✓

Indignant at the support received by the apartheid régime from certain Western powers and its ties with Israel, ✓

Concerned about the persecution, arrest, imprisonment, torture and murder of South African and Namibian freedom-fighters opposing apartheid, ✓

Strongly deploring the fact that owing solely to the veto of the United States of America, the United Nations Security Council has been unable to impose full mandatory sanctions on the South African Government under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, ✓ [redacted]

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions 36/121 A-F of 10 December 1981 and 36/172 A-P of 17 December 1981 on the questions of Namibia and the South African Government's policy of apartheid and, in particular, resolution 36/172 B which proclaims 1982 as the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, ✓

Bearing in mind that the people of Western Sahara are still deprived of their right to self-determination and independence, owing to the occupation of its territory by Morocco, 30/8/12

Bearing in mind the referendum aimed at having the Sahraoui people express on a free, general and regular basis their will for self-determination of Western Sahara, 34/3/9

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence, in accordance with the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), as well as other relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity and the Inter-Parliamentary Union, 33/3/16

Concerned at the situation in Western Sahara which causes a serious threat to the security and peace of the countries in the region, 30/4/13

Concerned at the aggravation of the situation in East Timor where the people is not only deprived of access to self-determination and independence but is also victim of genocide, 33/6/13

Gravely concerned at the colonial situation still prevailing in Guam, Gibraltar, the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), Puerto Rico, the British Virgin Islands, the American Virgin Islands, Micronesia and other so-called "small territories" under British and French domination, ✓

Bearing in mind the contribution Parliaments can make towards mobilizing world public opinion and adopting practical and effective measures against colonialism in all of its forms and manifestations, ✓

Reaffirming the resolution on "Urgent measures for the liquidation of colonial vestiges in the world and of apartheid practices in Namibia and South Africa and for the protection of ethnic minorities", adopted by the 68th Inter-Parliamentary Conference which took place in Havana in September 1981, ✓

Feeling once more the need to call on all Governments and Parliaments of the world to assume their responsibility in putting an end to colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism, /41/9/5

Considering that the eradication of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism is also the responsiblity of Parliaments and that it is necessary and urgent to take measures to this end, particularly with regard to the immediate and strict implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibia, ✓

OPERATIVE SECTION

1. Reaffirms the right of all peoples to self-determination, independence, liberty and sovereignty; ✓

2. Recognizes the right of all peoples under colonial, neo-colonial and racist domination to strive with all means at their disposal, including armed struggle, for their liberation; ✓

3. Reaffirms the legitimate right of the people of Namibia to fight by all means at its disposal to exercise its inalienable right to self-determination and independence; 43/3/2

4. Calls on all peace-loving nations and international organizations to contribute generously towards the liberation struggle of the peoples still under colonial domination; ✓

5. Urges all Governments and Parliaments, international and regional organizations, public institutions, non-governmental and inter-governmental agencies to contribute to the elimination of colonialism and its consequences; ✓

6. Condemns the racist South African régime for its illegal occupation of Namibia and demands the immediate withdrawal of South African troops and administration from Namibia, genuine independence and territorial integrity for the country, including Walvis Bay; ✓

7. Condemns South Africa's defiance of United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions on the political status of Namibia; ✓

8. Urges the international community to recognize SWAPO, in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people;

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9. Strongly urges the Western Contact Group to exert enough pressure on South Africa to co-operate in the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), leading to majority rule in Nambia;

10. Rejects the manoeuvres by some members of the Western Contact Group aimed at subverting the provisions of that resolution, at removing the Namibian problem from United Nations jurisdiction and at solving it on a neo-colonialist basis;

11 Deplores once more the growing collaboration of the United States of America, Israel and other Western Powers with the racist South African régime; [redacted] 22/14/10

12. Urges the United Nations Security Council to fulfil its responsibility under the United Nations Charter by applying the mandatory sanctions provided for in Chapter VII against South Africa;

13. Appeals to the United States of America as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council to comply with the demands of an overwhelming majority of countries regarding the imposition on South Africa of sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

14. Condemns South Africa for its refusal to accept the decisions of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia;

15. Strongly condemns acts of military aggression and other acts of economic and political destabilization committed by South Africa against the front-line countries, namely Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Botswana;

16. Condemns the intensified military repression against the peoples of Namibia and South Africa practised by the racist régime, as well as the use by South Africa of the territory of Namibia as a spring board for criminal acts of aggression against the front-line countries in southern Africa, the persecution, imprisonment, torture and murder of South African and Namibian freedom-fighters;

17. Demands the release of freedom-fighter Nelson Mandela, as well as all South African political prisoners imprisoned for struggling for the rights of their people;

18. Supports SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and the South African liberation movements recognized by the OAU and the United Nations;

19. Reaffirms that a lasting solution of the conflict in Namibia can be achieved only with the participation of SWAPO;

20. Urges all Governments and Parliaments of the world to adopt urgent and effective measures to:

(a) Curb economic activities by their national entities in Namibia, South Africa and any other country under colonial and/or racist domination;

(b) Offer all possible moral and material assistance to the liberation movements of southern Africa recognized by the United Nations;

(c) Contribute to achievement of the goals of the International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa;

21. Reiterates its support to the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of its right to self-determination and independence and therefore recalls the urgent need to implement UN as well as OAU resolutions and decisions aiming at a fair and final settlement of the question of Western Sahara;

22. Firmly calls upon the OAU Implementation Committee to promote negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario Front for a peaceful settlement of the conflict with a view to facilitating the development of a harmonious co-operation between all the peoples of the region; 27/14/9

23. Calls to this end Morocco and the Polisario Front to start negotiations for an immediate cease-fire and to conclude a peace agreement conducive to a fair implementation of a general, free and regular referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara; 32/12/4

24. Reaffirms the right of East Timor to self-determination and independence and therefore condemns the use of force to prevent the people of East Timor from exercising that right; 37/6/3

25. Calls upon all parties concerned to reach a fair and final settlement of the situation of the people of East Timor;

26. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination, independence and sovereignty in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV);

27. Supports the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to approve the report of the ad hoc Committee on Decolonization containing the request to the General Assembly to include the case of Puerto Rico as a separate item on the agenda of its thirty-seventh session;

28. Reiterates its appeal to the United Kingdom and Spain to continue talks aimed at terminating the present political status of Gibraltar on the basis of United Nations and Inter-Parliamentary Union resolutions;

29. Invites all interested parties to back the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly relative to the territories of Guam, Micronesia, the British Virgin Islands, the American Virgin Islands and other so-called "small territories" still under colonial domination;

30. Condemns the existence of military and/or naval bases in colonial territories, which impede the genuine independence of the peoples concerned and are detrimental to human beings and natural resources in such territories;

31. Urges Parliaments:

(a) To support actively the implementation by the international community of specific measures to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism (including zionism) and apartheid in whatever countries they are practised;

(b) To increase support for the colonially oppressed peoples or those oppressed on racial or religious grounds and their legitimate representatives - the national liberation organizations recognized by the OAU, the League of Arab States, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations - in their struggle to exercise their rights to independence and self-determination;

(c) To call for the removal of foreign military bases installed in free and sovereign countries against the will of their peoples;

(d) To demand the cessation of any illegal and arbitrary policy which impedes the full exercise of self-determination and sovereignty by such peoples over their entire national territory;

32. Calls upon Governments, Parliaments and international organizations to take measures aimed at increasing their activity for the elimination of all forms of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, recolonization, apartheid, racial discrimination, aggression or threats of aggression, to support all actions and initiatives in defence of the independence and sovereignty of all peoples, and to eliminate danger to peace and international security.